NEW YORK HEREALD, PRIDAY, NOVEMBER A 1876-TRIPLE SHEET.

#### CUBA.

The Emancipation Law a Dead Letter.

#### RUMORED LANDING OF GENERAL OUESADA.

Activity of the Patriots in the Eastern Department.

The s camship City of Merida, Captain Deaken, from Vera Cruz October 18, Smal October 25 and Hayana October 29, with merchandise and thirtynine passengers, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Emancipation Law a Dead Letter-Secret Orders Against Enforcing It—A Sop to Pub-lic Opinion—The Emancipador—The Desires and Intentions of the Pre-Slavery Party— The Negotiations for the Sale of the Island-Rumored Linding of Quesada.

HAVANA, Oct. 29, 1870. Your correspondent here some time since predicted that the Spanish government would prove unable to abolish slavery lu the Island, either at once or by any gradual system which would at all decrease the of compulsory labor, already failing far emount of compulsory labor, already falling far below the demand. In the face of this came the efficial publication of the emancipation law of the Cortes, now familiar to the readers of the Herald, and it seemed that in despite of expectation and prediction the train had been laid through which the slaves were ultimately to be made free. This has proven a delusion and a snare, and it has been was but a sop to public opinion throughout the world; that there never was any intention of euforcing it, and it has fallen still-born, not one slave, chatever his age or condition, having been released ander it. On the contrary, a private circular has been issued to the Sindicos—an official who has charge of the interests of the slaves—not to free any under the law, though the fact of the slave ing over sixty years of age be ever so clearly es tablished. Some change has taken place in the status of the emancipados—those captured from slave ships and held to service—who are declared shedutely tree by the law, but it is only to place hem in a practically worse condition than they were before. They are now placed under a contract for eight years, very generally to those with whom they have served heretofore. At the same time the detter of liberty," se called, which was heretofore given into the possession of the emancipado, and ich was of some small protection to him, is now given to the employer for a consideration, enabling him without difficulty to pursue the old custom of substituting an emancipado for a slave when one of

given to the employer for a consideration, enabling him without difficulty to pursue the old custom of succitating an emancipado for a size we when one of the latter dies.

All this is the result of the power and influence of the latter dies.

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Before Judge McOunt the latter ruled out all the defendants of the same time the men comprising this party appreciate the fact that the world is against the chain sooner or later be freed. In Havana able-bodied field hands of less than sixty years are readily sold all the pournals were notified to make no further aliason of the furths. has caused mach speculation here and in this connections are pending between Spann and the furths have good at from \$1.00 to 100 t

It has been bruited about in well-informed circles here that appurious emission of the notes of the Spanish Hana of lavana has lately been made. The statement—and its dis-roof by the officers of the Spanish Lank should be very

proof by the officers of the Spanish Esnik should be very easy—is as follows:—

It is stated that by some means Mr. Puente, director of the bank, was induced by General De Rodas to entrust to him the omitody of the accel plates from which the notes of the signamsh Bank are printed; that, unknown to the bank officeins, these plates were sent on to this city; that they are still here; that notes to the value of several millions of dollars have been princed from them here, and that lately an amount of the sent princed from them here, and that lately an amount of the sent princed from the sent of these apurious blist class in this city to his address in Harama.

The above notice is sent to you and to all your consular colleagues in Haramas in order to afford you and them an opportunity of aspiying, in the interest of your constrymen in Harama, to the officers of the bank and missiting on their disproving the libel by the Immediate production and public exhibition of the bank note plates.

The matter has not been published by the press here, because anoth a course would necessarily frustrate the ends of justice.

Activity of the Insurgents-Reduction of Spanish Forces from Disease-Cubans Assuming the Offensive-Spanish Losses-Destruction of Estates.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 22, 1870. The insurgents are at present in great numbers in this jurisdiction, often approaching close to the city and manifesting a boldness and enterprise unequalled since the breaking out of the insurrection. Doubtless this is owing to the fact that the Spanish forces have been greatly reduced during the summer by cholera and other epidemics, while those that remain are far less effective than before, owing to the debilitating effect of the climate. The great Valmaseda is still in command here, but his pinguid Excellency seems to have less tarte for heroic deeds than heretofore, and evidently prefers "simply capering in a lady's chamber" while waiting his ex pected call from the volunteers of Havana to the head of the superior political government of the

pecied call from the volunteers of Havana to the head of the superior political government of the head of the superior political government of the head of the superior political government of the head.

Until of lare no operations have been attempted against the insurgents, and they have been permitted to go about gathering supplies and destroying property without any interference. Recently, however, columns under Martinez, Colonel Campo, Lieutenant Colonel Daza and others have gone out, and some well contested encounters have gone out, and some well contested encounters have taken place. The accounts are through Spanish sources, and ars, of course, entirely favorable to the troops, though admitting in some instances a very considerable loss. A large encampment of Cubans is known to be situated at the confluence of the Caoba and Bruil rivers, and Colonel Martinez has gone thither to attack them. On the 16th the Spanish camp under Colonel Campo was vigorously attacked by a body of insurgents, and, though it is claimed they were driven of, the Spanish acknowledge a less in shield and wounded of feur officers and thirteen men. This is the first occasion on which the insurgents have assumed the offensive in many months. On the 17th the Regiment Corona had a fight with the enemy, in which they lost three killed and nine wounded, the latter including two officers.

This condition of affuria has had a very depressing effect on the inhabitants here, and the hopes which some have cherished of an end to the insurrection are rapidly dying out.

The insurgents recently burned the coffee estate

some have sterished of an end to the insurrection are rapidly dying out.

The insurgents recently burned the coffee estate Diamante, belonging to the Marquis de Villaytre, and carried off all the slaves.

Arrival of Reinforcements-Capture of Cattle-General Activity in the Country-More Exe-

PUERTO PRINCIPE, Oct. 25, 1870. There is very little of interest occurring here to relieve the monotony of a city surrounded by armed bands, which are certain to gobbie up any person or shing that may be found a half mue outside. On the leth a special train arrived from Nuevitas, bringing the first instalment of troops intended to be used in the new effort to put down the insurrection. The osual patriotic demonstrations were attempted, but proved a failure for want of a little enthusiasm. On the 17th the hearts of the hungry in the city, of which there are not a few, were made glad by the arrival of a contra-guerilla ferce bringing 800 head of eatile from the country. The commander, Car-ria reports that he was vigorously pressed by the

insurgents, but he was enabled to beat them off and bring in the castle with small loss.

From the line of Gualmare come reports of en-counters which indicate much activity there. The details are of no interest.

The insurgents D. Manuel Torres Serrano and Juan Martinez, recently captured, have been shot.

#### THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT -CENERAL TERM. Revival of the Old Contest Over the Bostwick

Estate. Before Judges Ingraham, Cardozo and Barnard. Henry White and John B. Crosby, Eccoutors of William Bostwick vs. William J. Howard et al.— This is an old and well remembered suit. In 1863 William Bostwick, the testator, died, leaving a valuable estate in this city and Connecticut. Frances II. Bostwick was, his daughter and only child. The provisions of the will, after giving various legacies to different religious societies, were that the daughter should take an estate for life and in case of her death, leaving children, the estate to go to her children, and if she died without children, leavlog a husband, a portion of the estate devised to her to go to her husband for life. This daughter died unmarried and under age. The defendant, William J. Howard, and some of the other defendants are the relatives and collateral descendants of the testator. There are a good many collateral issues involved. Among others, it is claimed that some of the religious societies named as legatees, through dedicincles in their chariers and for other causes, are not legitimate legatees. The main question in disjuite is as to the disposition to be made of the estate devised to the daughter. The estate is valued at over \$500,000, and consists mainly of property in this city, which, since the death of the testator, has largely increased in value. The original suit was commenced in 1863, directly succeeding the death of the anighter. Of relatives and collateral descendants of the tertatorclaming shares of the estate there are some 200. The religious societies, whose legal claim to their respective legacies is dispated, are also contesting parties. To represent these various diverse interests appeared various counsel. It being a settled matter that the case would go to the Court of Appeals for final adjudication arguments were only leard on some of the side issues, and these consumed most of the day's session. The Court affirmed on these minor points the judgment of Judge Satherland. ing a husband, a portion of the estate devised to

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

New Trial of an Old Suit Against an Oil Com-

Before Judge Jones. Peter C. Anthony vs. Asher D. Atkinson.-This is an action to recover for non-delivery of 8,500 shares of the stock of the Sherman & Barnsdale Oil Company, which shares the plaintiff alleges he bought. The defence is that the stock was not sold by defendant, but was pledged by the plaintiff to the defendant to secure a loan of \$5,000, which the de defendant to secure a loan of \$5,000, which the defendant advanced to one Arnold, the plaintiff's assignor, who has since deceased, to pay his original subscription. The defendant held Arnold's note for this amount, and Arnold held a written contract for the delivery of the stock on the paymont of this note. The note was not paid and the stock was soid at public auction, upon notice, to Arnold. After this Arnold assigned his claim to the plaintiff, who brings this action. On the first trial octore Judge McCann the latter ruled out all the defendant's evidence, and the General Term reversed the judgment on this account and ordered a new trial. A large number of witnesses have been examined. The case is still ou.

being compelled to remain there by the same power. Publication of the suit having been made in a Memphis paper, and the defendants not appearing, judgment was given against them by default, with order of execution, in case of non-payment, against certain stocks of the Memphis Gas Light Company, owned by the defendant, and in payment for which the notes were given secured by mortgage on the stocks. In June, 1865, immediately after the close of the war, Nelson and others filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court against Dean, aleging that he had illegally bossessed himself of the stocks in question and praying that he might be compelled to surrender and transfer it to the complainants. The decree was in favor of the complainants, and Dean appealed to this court, where it is now insisted that the action of the commission established by General Veatch in the foreclosure proceedings was a final adjudication of the matter. The appellees urge that Dean acquired no title by his foreclosure sut filed before the civil commission, as the commission had no jurisdiction in the case. It was not only not authorized by the Executive, but its proceedings in the cause were contrary to the orders of the Executive, but its proceedings in the cause were contrary to the orders of the Executive, but its proceedings in the cause were contrary to the orders of the Executive, but its proceedings in the cause were contrary to the orders of the Executive, but its proceedings in the cause were contrary to the orders of the Executive, but its proceedings in the cause were contrary to the orders of the Executive but its proceedings and profits, and the defendants therein, and without notice to them. Again, there was no necessity for the action before the commission brought by Dean. He was already in possession of the stock, and in receipt of its proceeds and profits, and the defendants were incapable of interfering. The question of right between the parties, so far as Dean was concerned, could have been postponed without loss or inconvenie lips for appellees.

## NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

The Case of the Jersey City Harbor Mas ters—The Act Declared Unconstitutional. The New Jersey Legislature of 1869 passed an act through the efforts of Senator Noah D. Taylor, of Hudson county, creating harbor masters and inspectors, who, in consideration of certain services set forth in the act, were to receive a percentage on all the freight arriving in vescentage on all the freight arriving in vessels at Jersey City, although such services
were neither needed nor were they in any way advantageous to either the city or State. Two harbor
masters were appointed, one of them being a
brother of Senator Taylor. The operation of the
act became so vexations that soveral shipowners
determined to resist the enforcement of the act.
The Cunard Company complainted lendity, while the
German steamship companies made up their minds
not to be swindled out of money under any such
pretext.

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At last Mr. Ackley carried the case to the lower
courts, where a decision was rendered against him.
He then appenied, and at the session of the Supreme
Court in Trenton yesterday a decision was rendered
by Judge Dalrymple. After citing the facts that the
action was brought by the harbor masters for the
collection of their fees and to est the constitutionality of the act, the Court was of opinion that
part of the act was in contravention of the constitution of the United States and the judgment of the
Court below should be therefore reversed. This
decision covers all other suits in abeyance under
the act.

## THE FRENCH PATRIOTIC BAZAAR.

Grand Proparations-The Picture Gallery-La Marnelliaine.
The French National Bazaar will be opened at the thirty-seventh regiment armory on the 18th instant This sair is expected to be a very fine one, and will, no doubt, be well patronized by the charitable portion of the community, whose name is legion. There will be furniture, jewelry and all sorts of valuables in great quantity, which will be disposed of by drawing and otherwise. One of the principal features of the bazaar will be a magnificent picture gailery, works to embellish which have been largely contributed by the leading artists of the metropolis and elsewhere. Constant Mayer, Kellig, Augero, Calyo and Bogardus are among the contributors. The opening of the fair will be made the occasion of considerable solemnity and pomp. It is the intention of the managers to have present the best instrumental music that can be obtained in the metropolis, and the addresses which are to be delivered will be in English as well as in French. The "Marseillaise" will also be sung by a grand chorus or enjants de la patrie which is now suffering so dreatfully by reason of the war. This fair is expected to be a very fine one, and will.

#### REFORMING REPEATERS.

Terence Quinn Sentenced to Two Years' Im prisonment and to Pay a Fine of Five Hundred Dollars-The Prisoner in Court-His Appearance-Affidavita Read in Mitigation of Purishment.

The United States Circuit Court room was crowded yesterday morning, it being known that Terence Quinn, indicted for fraudulent registration, and in whose case so much legal acumen and forensic elo-quence had been put forth during the two previous days would be brought up for final judgment and sentence. At a quarter-past eleven o'clock Judges Woodruff and Blatchford took their seats on

District Attorney Davis then prayed the judgment of the Court upon the prisoner.

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TERENCE QUIN,
the prisoner, who, with others under indictment, was in the custody of a deputy marshal in the place assigned for prisoners in the court room, was brought in front of the bench. He is a short, stout, builled headed young man, and evidently presented an appearance greatly improved from his ordinary "make up." The confinement he has been lately subjected to, preventing his joining the society of the roughs among whom he has hitherto moved, if yed and had his being, has had a good effect upon his general appearance; and if the confinement which is still before him should have a similar effect upon his mental and moral condition Terence will have reason to bees the day that he violated the new electoral law of Congress.

Alfidatis setting forth facts and circumstances which it was hoped would be taken in extenuation of the offence and in mitigation of punishment, one of which was the athidavit of the prisoner himself, but which had no better ground of extenuation than that he had been drinking "hard" all the night previous, and was still drunk from his debaudo in the morning he registered.

JUDGE WOODBUFF'S ADDRESS TO THE PRISONER. After a brief consultation with Judge Blaichord, Judge Woodruff, addressing the prisoner, said:—

The Court listened patiently during the progress of your trial to all that eminent counsei deemed proper to say to save you from the consequences of the offence which you have committed. The Court has listened, disposed to give all the consideration to which it was entitled to whatever might be said in mitigation of your offence. The extreme punishment which the law permits is imprisonment for a term of three years and a fine of \$500, together with the imposition of the costs of the suit. In view of all the consideration which arise in the minute of the Court, and which have been pressed upon their attention by counsel, the Court deem it consistent with the east of public justice, and they hope it

THE SENTENCE.

The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Albany Penticuttary for the term of two years and that you pay the cost of the prosecution, which is not now in the discretion of the Court.

The prisoner was then removed.

Moss REDICTAINNES.

Lucius M. Sawyer (colored) and Herman Salweder, both Indicted for fraudulent registration, have had their cases set down for trial on Friday, the 4th inst. The United States Grand Jury has presented several parties for fraudulently registering; but the names will not be given to the public, on the ground that the indicted parties are not in custody.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners-Obstructions on the North River Front-Interference with the Soundings in the River.

The Board of Commissioners of Docks met yester. day afternoon in stated session, with the President, John T. Aguew, in the chair. Mr. J. G. Kane, the newly appointed secretary to the Board, made his first appearance in his official capacity at the meeting. Mr. Kane is in appearance very much like Lord Byron, with the addition of a luxuriant growth of motton-chop whiskers. He read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which the Board proceeded to business. A number of petitions were read and referred to the Executive Committee. On recommendation of the Executive Committee the lessess of the pier at the foot of Bank street were ordered to place a new stringpiece on the bulkhead at the foot of Bank street. Superintendent Martin had reported that it was

the steaming Syracuse which ran Into pier No. 6 East river. On recommendation of the Executive Committee it was decided to hold the owners of the tug responsible for the damage.

An extensive report, by the Executive Committee,

An extensive report, by the Executive Committee, on the
OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE NORTH RIVER SIDE,
as reported by the district superintendents, was read by Commissioner Wood. The report stated that there were many permanent nothing obstructions, which could only be removed by the joint action of the Harbor Masters and the Department of Docks, and there were other permanent obstructions, such as sheds on docks to protect property and morchandise, which could not be removed without much and there were other permanent obstructions, such as sheds on docks to protect property and merchandise, which could not be removed without much damage to commerce. West Washington Market was complained of as one of the greatest obstructions to commerce, and its speedy removal was recommended. The reports of the superintendents are in tabular form, giving location of obstructions, owners' names and amount of revenue to the city. From these it appears the department receives no direct revenue. For instance, where there are some eight barges anchored, the lessee of the bulkhead derives the profit, and the lessee of the bulkhead derives the profit, and the tabular statements should be read, it was ordered that they be placed on file and kept open for mspection by the public of the press.

A communication was received from Colone Mahon, Assistant Enginner, stating that the process of sounding by the department was seriously interfered with by tugs and small boats running over and destroying their buoys and anchor chains, and asking that the department take some action on the premises. The matter was referred to the Executive Commutee.

A report was received from District Superintendate Martin to the effect that thirty tons of ballast stone had been thrown overboard in the slip between plors Nos. 8 and 9 East river from a schooner. A petition, accompanied by plans and specifications, was received from Mr. Bernard Kelly for permission to construct a building on pier No. 49 North river for the use of the Kulokerbooker ice Company. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Superintendent Keyser sent in a specifical report of work completed in his district as follows. Plor

Superintendent Keyser sent in a special report of work completed in his district, as follows:—Pler foot of West Thirty-eighth street, repaired, respectived and strengthened, cost, \$2,281; foot of West Fifty-fifth street, \$162; pier foot of 131st street, \$909; foot of West 138th street, \$488. He further reported that the work on piers foot of Forty-seventh, Seventy-ninth and 155th streets was progressing favorably. Several politions were received from parties asking permission for various projects, which were referred to the Executive Committee. After which the meeting adjourned. The Chamber of Commerce on the Docks. The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday after-noon in stated session, and after spending some time in discussing various matters and taking, as usual, no decided action on anything interesting or mportant to the public, adopted the report of the

Committee No. 5 on the improvement of the harbor which is to be submitted to the Department of Docks. The plan is by no means original, and is Docks. The plan is by no means original, and is nothing more nor less than a garbied imitation of the plan of General Viele, already published in the Herald. It proposes to widen South street to 130 feet and West street to 150. Along the water front a substantial outkness of masonry, and wharves sixty feet wide, extending into the river to the exterior harbor line, are to be built, the slips between those wharves to vary in width from 200 to 220 feet; the foundation of the wharves to be large fron columns flice in with solid masonry, or stone piers and arches; warehouses to be built on the wharves of stone, brick, or fron, three or four stories high; along the builkheads fron sheds, to be open at all sides.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Ship Guard-Her Arrival and List of Officers.

The United States storeship Guard, six guns, ar-

rived at this port yesterday afternoon from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and is now inchored off the Battery. The passage of twenty days was marked by five terrible gales, but fortunately the stanch old war vessel received no damage, excepting the splitting of a few minor sails. The following is a lat of her officers:

- Commander—Edward P. Luli (commanding).

Lieutenant Commander—G. C. Schulze (executive officer).

Lieutenant Commanuer—C. C. Genand Micer).
Lieutenant—John S. Newell (navigator).
Masters—John P. Merreil, A. R. Couden, Alfred Elliott, John M. Hawiey.
Past Assistant Paymosier—Frank Bissell.
Assistant Surgeon—Alfred Griffith.
Midshipmen—Robert G. Peck, J. J. Hunker, T. G. C. Saiter, James H. Bull.
Mote—J. W. Simmons.
Commander's Clerk—Francis M. Eppley.
Faunustar's Clerk—Francis M. Eppley.

#### OBITUARY.

Naphtall Phillips

This well known gentleman, but a few days ago the oldest living native of this city and the oldest American Israelite in the United States, died on Tuesday last, aged ninety-eight years and eighteen days. Mr. Phillips was born in New York on the 14th of October, 1772, of respectable lewish parents, both of whom lived to an advanced age. His mother, also a native New Yorker, lived in Philadelphia, and attained the great age of eighty-six. years. She was known as one of the most religious Jewesses in the country. From her Mr. Philips received those religious opinions which remained un-altered during his life. Following her example, he

ceived those religious opinions which remained unaltered during his life. Poliowing her example, he became conspicuous for his devotion to Indaism, and for his rigid observance of all its tenets. It is said that from the time he arrived at years of discretion to the day of his death he never omitted performing his religious duties for a single Sabbath, and never neglected observing a holiday or fast day. He was ever active in promoting the weifare of his coroligionista, and aided in founding several Jewish chartable institutions, which still exist, and are justly regarded with pride by the people of this city.

Mr. Phillips engaged in politics at an early age as a member of the democratic party. He was a member of the democratic party. He was a member of the democratic party. He was a new her of the Tammany Society at the time of its incorperation in 1805, and may be looked upon as one of its founders. Although at one time possessed of some influence in the city he was never a candidate for office, nor did he ever seek a nomination from his party. For some years he acted as publisher of the Eventing Star in exceed as publisher of the Eventing Star in exceed as publisher of the Eventing Star in exceed as publisher of the Custom House for nearly forty years, and during this lengthy period of time won the confidence of his superior officers by his energetic and faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon him. During the war of 1812 he served the United States in the field, and, indeed, throughout his long career manifested an ardent patriotism.

Among his coreligionists, who knew him best, Mr. Phillips was much respected, and he was popular and respected for his sterling integrity by persons of all creeds who were acquainted with him, either in person or by repute. He died, as he had lived for nearly a century, a most devoted adherent of his religion. His funeral will take place at half-past nine of clock this (Priday) morning, from the Oid Orthodox Portuguese Synagogue, in Ninetcenth street, between Prifit an

This veteran comedian died on Wednesday last, t his residence, in this city, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was born in Birmingham, England, on the 15th of April, 1825, and came to the United States during the latter part of 1849. In the summer of 1850 he made his débût before an American audience at Niblo's Garden, in this city, then under the man agement of Brougham & Chippendale. quently he played an engagement at the old Federal Street tacatre, in Boston, with the Espinola Ballet street tacatre, in Boston, with the Espinola Ballet Troupe. During the next three years Mr. Peters made a tour of the Western States, kindly received everywhere and gaining reputation as a comedian. In 1854 he returned to New York and appeared at Wallack's theatre, performing the character of Ephraim Smooth, in "Wild Oats." He was next engaged in Laura Keene's, appearing in such characters as Barney, in "Our American Cousin," Cupid, in the 'Seven Sisters," &c. Mr. Peters accompanied Laura Keene's company on its travelling engagement, playing at numerous places in various parts of the country until 1864, when he was engaged by Montgomery Field for the Boston Museum, taking the place of William Warren. On the 4th of October of the same year, being then in New York, he met with a serious accident, being run over by a street car of the Third Avenue Railroad. From the effects of this misfortune he never entirely recovered, and was in fact prevented, save for a brief period, from resuming the exercise of his profession. A long and painful illness and slow convalescence reducing him to indigence, his brother actors came to his relief with their characteristic generosity. On the 8th of December, 1865, they gave him a benedit in this city which netted him some four thousand dollars. After the completion of Booin's theatre he obtained an engagement there, and during the memorable run of "Hamilet" played the part of the first grave digger. At this time he was a sufferer from rheumatism, upon loarning which Mr. Foota generously sent his played the part of the first grave digger. At this time he was a sufferer from rheumatism, upon learning which Mr. Footh generously sent his carriage for him every night and sent him home by the same conveyance. Some months ago he opened a small shop at the corner of Eighty-third street and Third ayenue, where he resided and died. The cause of his death was consumption. Mr. Peters was an able actor, a warm-hearted, sociable gentleman and an honest, apright man. He married in 1854 Eliza, second daughter of John Nickuson. His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon from St. Mark's church.

## CLOWN, AUCTIONEER AND RIVERS TELL.

A Circus Under the Hammer-Congregation of Clowns and Ringmasters at Trenton, N. J .-The Largest Elephant in the Country Seld for \$5,000.

The sale of French's circus by public auction was commenced yesterday at Trenton. The proprietor, J. W. French, intimated to the public that the saic was not brought about by a failure. He had worked business for a number of years with success, and it was because other and more pressing business demanded his attention that he was opliged to

At the hour appointed for the sale a large number of persons—principally circus managers—were present on the circus grounds. Of these Mr. John O'Brien, of Philadelphia; Mr. Kelly, agent for the Van Amburgh circus, New York, and Mr. Jacob Reed, for the Hilisdale Menagerie. New York, invested largely. All the seats went to Mr. Kelly for \$350. Four splendid pad horses for \$1,230, and a pair of white performing neares for \$310, were also purchased by him. Mr. O'Brien bought the large elephant for \$5,000, the band charlot for \$2,000, the performing pad horse for \$225 and the canvas and canvas wagon for \$750. Thirteen camels were purchased by Mr. Reed. A number of horses, carriages and other equipages were purchased by private individuals. The sale of the monkeys was the most amusing spectacle ever witnessed by the Trentonians, and the versattle auctioneer managed to equip the two riding monkeys in full costume so as to give the public the benefit of a day's fun gratis. The greatest bargain of the day for a buyer was that made by James H. McGuire, of Trenton, who purchased the cranky, tricky little pony for fifty-five dol'ars. A few weeks ago Mr. French was offered \$400 for this animal. of persons-principally circus managers-were pre-

## THE EAST SIDE BOULEVARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1870. To the Editor of the Herald:—
Having noticed in your issue of this date a com-

nunication in relation to the East Side Boulevard, I, as a property owner on the east side, also am anxious to have the improvement made as soon as possible. I think the east side is more entitled to an improvement of this kind than the west side for the reason that it is far ahead of the west side. Take it from Fifty-ninth street to Harlem bridge, there are seventy-five per cent more buildings than there are on the west side. Therefore, the property owners pay more taxes, are entitled to more benefits, and receive less. All the improvements are made on the west side. They have their Morning Side and River Side parks, the St. Nicholas and other boulevards, and the poor cast side drags its slow length along, as the writer of that communication very truly says. I hope this matter will be pushed ahead by the proper authorities, and I would suggest that Fifty-ninth street be widened from the Park to the East river, by taking off sixty feet of the south side of Fifty-ninth street, and that the Boulevard be not less than 160 feet in width, commencing at avenue A and Fifty-ninth street, running northerly to Seventy-fifth street, then casterly to avenue B, along avenue B to Eighty-ninth atreet, then in a north-westerly direction on a line with the bend of the East river, thence acrosspavenue A to First avenue, along First avenue to 110th street, then in a north-westerly direction on the east side. Take it from Fifty-ninth street to Harlem bridge,

## A BELLIGERENT JERSEY GYPSY.

Late on Wednesday night in Newark, N. J., on the corner of Hamilton and Ferry streets, a sidewalk row was in progress, in which a semi-intoxicated row was in progress, in which a semi-intoxicated gypsy named Hamilton was sustaining the leading rôte. He was ordered away by the police and quietness was restored, but as soon as the officers backs were turned the gypsy again appeared and renewed the trouble. A second time he was ordered to clear out or be arrested. Running into a house he mounted to the third story, poked his head out of a window and then commenced abusing the officers scandalously. Yesterday he was taken into castody and fined ten dollars for double that number of oaths.

AN ODD SCRNE AT A FUNERAL.—At the funeral of a young man in Des Moines recently the services for the dead took place at the dwelling of the parents. After a most pathetic address, which brought tears from all the young laddes present, the minister inquired if any of the dear friends of the deceased wished to say anything on this setemn occasion. A stranger here stepped forward, and, after expressing sympathy with the friends of the deceased, remarked that the ways of Providence were inscrutable; and in this connection he wished to mention that he was the agent for a first rate article of hair vigor for the Stato of Iows. The corpse had used it for years with great advantage, and ne confidently recommended it, especially to the minister and undertaker present, as he porceived they were both painfully baid. "Shake the bottle, gentiemen, and rab the matter well in with a stiff brush," said the tarbance occurred, and the nair vigor man disappeared,—Des Moines (Iowa) paper,

#### CREEK TO MEET GREEK

The Ten Thousand Deputies-A "Grand Chief" and Twenty-one "Chief" Deputies Appointed-Their Names and Districts-Repeaters to Catch Repeaters-Judge Woodruff in Earnest.

The crowding and excitement is kept up in the United States Courts building in Chambers street with great determination and with the probable chance of being continued for some time. Although Marshal Sharpe, in his apparent zeal for the welfare of the general community and the safety of life and limb on the day of election, has worked day and night, even to the forgetting of taking his meals ias report states), though he has taxed the energies and ability of his deputy and clerks to the utmost, and, despite the energies of Judge Woodruff in assisting to the extent of his power at the present time, the process of swearing in the men who are to act as deputy marshals is progressing but very slowly, and the consequence is the courts are crowded from day to day, the same men having to be present again and again without being able to obtain their commissions.

The Circuit Court room is monopolized the instant

the judges, now holding the sessions, leave the bench, and the same rough looking,

BESTLE-BROWED, TOBACCO-CHEWING CROWD: the same special commissioner, with his tables covered with rolls of paper ten inches wide and twenty yards in length, hanging down like so much unornamented scrollwork; the same feeble voice is heard throughout the hall as the names of "Thomas Donovan or John Hoolahan" and "Tim Madigan" are bawled out. Day by day the same routine is presented, the only change observable being in the countenances of the unfortunate deputy marshals who have to continue hanging around the building for several days before they can be "served."

Out of a total of 10,000 deputes to be appointed, and who have received notice to attend at the courts, only about half that number had received their commissions and been sworn in up to five o'clock last evening. This would infer that if it has taken siace Saturday morning last to the present time to swear in 6,000, it will be impossible for Marshal Sharpe to collect his battalion in so large a number as he had anticipated, and instead of the General's forces mustering 10,000, they will probably be less than 8,000.

On being interrogated yesterday as to his reasons for selecting such a host of roughs to attend at the election depots, the Marshal, in true Cleeronian style, answered the inquiry by a queestion. "How," said he, "do we "ATCH THIEVES AND VAGABONDS?

Simply by adopting the old principle of 'setting a thief to catch a thief." This is a fair representation of the Marshal's views on the subject; he has previously made a similar statement.

"I will have every man I can get within my grasp for the election service between this and Monday night next at nine o'clock, up to which time the commissioner will continue the duties of swearing them in," continued the Marshal, "and those who shirk the duries after having taken the oath will find a severe penalty awaiting them."

These special deputies are to be kept in order and instructed by chief deputies selected by Sharpe; these again are to be commanded by a "GRAND GHIEP DEPUTY," in the person of Colonel R. Des Anges, who will be authorized to act on behalf of the Marshal in adopting rigorous measures and organizing the men as a delensive force for the preservation of order, should occasion require. Everything is to be "line within line," and all to be under the control of the Ma bawled out. Day by day the same routine is pre-

Dist.
1—Col. A. S. Peil.
2—Matthew Stewart.
3—Adolph Boist.
4—Capt. C. Brackett.
5—Maj. S. A. Gharsey. Dist. 12—Capt. U. Southworth. 13—James Hunter. 1: James Hunter.

14—Gen. Geo Van Schock.
15—Col. Edwd. Murray.
16—R. H. Barry.
17—Mal, Wm. Alexander.
18—Capt. Jas. Bryan.
19—J. T. Van Winkle.
20—Mal. Geo. W. Cooney.
21—Wm. J. Robinson. e-Henry A. Smith. 7-Col. B. F. Morgan. 8-John J. O'Brien.

8—John J. O'Brien.

9—Col. E. M. Eilicis,

10—J. M. Patterson.

21—Win. J. Robinson.

11—Col. Addison Ware.

In addition to these there are to be chief supervisors appointed to regulate the army of supervisors and challengers of election. The men have all been named for these positions, but the list is not yet to be liad.

been named for these positions, but the list is not yet to be had.

SUPERVISORS AND REPEATERS.

It appears that a great number of complaints have reached the Marshal with reference to the incompetency and also of the brutal behavior of many of the challengers appointed; that during Monday and Tuesday last numerous cliffens, who had no more intention of repeating than they had of "flying," were roughly handled by these men, and in some instances positively insulted because they were determined to avail themselves of their suffrage. Judge Woodraff had yesterday a long conference with the Marshal upon the subject, and it was agreed that if it could be satisfactorily proved any of the Judge's nomines had acted in an unseemly manner, or purposely obstructed any citizen in the attempt to register himself in a lawful way, or otherwise acted beyond the limit specified in the commissions issued to them, the Judge would at once cause such challengers to be removed and appoint others in their places. The Judge further stated that he had no more intention of shielding point others in their places. The Judge furthe stated that he had no more intention of shielding these men from the law if they were guity of in ringing it than he had of allowing guity and knows repeaters to escape unpunished. He must carry out he law as passed by Congress, and he intended to do it conscientiously.

do it conscientiously.

There were about twenty warrants issued yester-day for the arrest of parties concerned in raise registration and repeating, and it was rumored on tolerably good authority that another Police Justice is included among the number for attempting to sailed or giving countenance to offences against the Election law.

## NEW JERSEY ITEMS.

Frederick Volz was nominated last evening for the Assembly by the democrats of the Sixth Assem-bly district of Essex county. The district consists of Clinton, South Orange and the Thirteenth ward of Newark. Fred was beaten by some thirteen votes

Louis Miller, the engineer of the Listers' bone dust factory, who was frightfully scalded through the explosion of the boiler on Monday afternoon, died at St. Michael's Hospital between midulght and yesterday morning. Public opinion demands a scarching investigation into the causes of the acci-dent.

searching investigation into the causes of the accident.

Sarah Brethardt, a Newark stepmother, has been arrested in that city and held to bail on a charge of half starving, beating and habitually lif-troating her stepdaughter, an interesting child of ten years, besides threatening to take her life. The treatment commenced soon after the accused became a mother, some ten months age.

About half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening a fire broke out in a large frame building in Van Houten street. Paterson, belonging to Nathaniel Lane. The building was saved by the Fire Department after it had been damaged to the amount of about \$1,000; fuji insured. The cause is unknown. A lot of furniture stored on the second floor, belonging to a Mrs. Levi, was almost entirely destroyed.

Manufacturing interests of every description were never so prosperous in Paterson as at the present time. The iocomotive shops are working all day and half the night, and the Grant Works, the builders of the prize "America," is turning out at the rate of two and a half locomotives a week.

The soldiers and saltors monument at Paterson is now completed, after three or four years of a good deal of trouble and opposition. The shatt is, in general appearance, attractive, but is evidently not built for durability.

#### "BULLY NELSON" GOING HOME. The Man-Eater Again on His Travels-Adiea!

James Nelson, better known as "Bully Nelson, the Eighth Ward Man-eater," who has already deprived seven persons of their ears and noses, was arrested on Wednesday by officer Kelly, of the Second Dis-trict Court squad, and held to bail in the sum of \$800

trict Court squad, and held to bail in the sum of \$800 to answer a charge of committing an assault upon Thomas Nugent, the prison messenger, on Friday last. After being liberated he proceeded to the sa con of Ignatius Flynn, in Carmine street, and after indulging in an unusual amount of election whiskey was prepared to punch a head wherever he could find one. Selecting Mr. Thomas H. Foran, a deputy snorin, residing at No. 489 Bedford street, as victim, he "went for" him, and would, no doubt, have succeeded in depriving bim of an ear or his nose but for the timely arrival of officer Chitkowski, of the Twenty-eighth precine, who conveyed the ruman to the station house. Yesterday morning he was again conveyed before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, and committed to the Island.

# THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Nov. 3, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Noticing a reflection upon the management of the
Park Commissioners, I cannot help drawing attenion to the work on the upper section of avenue St. Nicholas. The Commissioners have taken it in hand themselves and are pushing it to its completion with a vigor and efficiency traip refreshing. This, toe, only because some of our people here showed good reasons therefor, which, by the way, did not noticed wines, dinners, money or political influence.

## THE BROOKLYN WHISKEY WAR

The could not exist for the government !

rollogs than A modified which sand sandler

Renewal of the Raid Upon the Illieit Distil leries in the Fifth Ward-Immense De struction of Poroperty-Troops on the Housetops.

w Many of the ulicit whiskey men in the Fifth ward or Brooklyn hoped the troops would not invade that locality again, but the work of the revenue officers was not completed on Wednesday, and yesterda, the same force were placed on guard to protect the men in demolishing the property of those who we violating the revenue laws. The entire capital many of these men was invested in the manufacture of this whiskey, and they naturally feel bitter against the revenue officers. They have lost all they possess, and were it not for the fact that they were well guarded they would, no doubt, but they have been supported to the fact that they were well guarded they would, no doubt, but they have been supported to the fact that they were well guarded they would, no doubt, but they have been supported to the fact that they were well guarded they would, no doubt, but they have been supported to the fact that they were well guarded they would, no doubt, but they have been supported to the fact that they were well guarded they would, no doubt, but they have the fact that they have the fact that they were well guarded they would, no doubt, but they have the fact that they have they have they have the fact that they have the fact that they have they have they have they have they have the fact that they have the have the have they have the have

badly beaten.

The troops were fully armed with loaded rifles, a on Wednesday, and were under command of General Vogdes and Colonel Broome. The men under the direction of Mr. Silas B. Dutcher and Assessor Wass went vigorously to work on a still on Plymouts street, between Hudson avenue and Little street, while a large crowd of spectators looked on from a respectful distance. All kinds of comments were made as to the cause of the raid of the revenue officers at the present time, and those who pretend to be posted assert that it is a political dodge, gotten up for the purpose of defeating E. B. Webster, the candidate for Congress in the Third district. The Plifth ward gives a larger democratic analority than any other ward in the clay, and as General Slocum is the regular democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Congression district the Pitth ward will add its quota to the vote time election.

General Stocum is the regular democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional district the Fifth ward will add its quota to the vote tons election.

Fearing that there was a disposition on the part of some to make a disturbance the military took more than ordinary precaution to gaard against being surprised. They took positions upon house-tops, sheds, in the windows of some of the tenement houses, and, in fact, in all quarters from which a good commanding view of what was going on could be obtained.

In Plymouth street, in the place above alluded toy six mash tuos were found concealed under the flooring of a shed. Each of these tubs had a capacity of five hundred gallons. About three thousand gallons of mash were pumped out into the guiters, the owners, no doubt, looking on, but not darring to dism it.

A small place in Little street, near John, had indications of having been recently occupied by a still, but the apparatus, like others, had been removed and was nowhere to be found. Four mash tubs filled with mash were discovered and these were taken to the Navy Yard. A place said to be owned by John Dargan, at the corner of John and Plymouth streets, was the next point of attack. There was a sign of "Hiacksmith's shop," but there was no sound of the hammer on the anvit. A vigorous use of the crowbar and pickaxe revealed four immense mash tuos if jug side by side, but there was nothing in them. A worm sop and doubler were found conceated between the two floors. All were descroyed, and the remains cartied off to the Navy Yard. In John street, near Hudson avenue, nine more tubs filled with mash were fund.

A shed in John street, near Gold, nine mash were found. Entrance was had to this place officers and no less than twenty-two hogsheads of mash were found. Entrance was had to this place were through the half of a tenement house, and as it was rumered that there would be some disturbance here a considerable force was posted on the sheeds and in every spot where the houses and yards in the violatity co

llouss opposits.

The demeanor of the people in the ward has been so far very quiet, and no disturbance is anticipated. Mr. Dutcher does not expect to get through with his work for several days. One young man named Kelly was arrested on a United States Marshal's war-

The raid will be resumed to-day.

## FORTRESS MONROE.

The Artillery School and Its Assailants-Des fence by a Graduate.
FORT INDEPENDENCE, Boston Harbor,
Nov. 1, 1870.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As a member of the Class of 1870, a graduate of the Artillery School, a citizen appointment and a gentleman, my heart bids me write and give testimony to the falseness of that scurrilous, cowardly and ungentlemanly letter written to you by one who, I suppose, considers himself a gentleman, and ca

mself an "Ex-Brevet." The object of the Artillery School is to give to offcers who, like myself, have never nad the advantage of a West Point education a knowledge of their proession that will raise them on a par, sodar as knowage goes, with those who have had such advan-

leage goes, with those who have had such advantages. And the school does all it claims to do. It for one, thank General Barry and our honored instructors for all they did for me.

Fort Monroe is one of the few posts where any real soldiering is done, and where the officers do not spend their time druking whiskey and playing poker. And I am forced to believe that these gentlemen, whose letters ligure in the papers, are those whe, seldom getting more than a "0," unable to keep up with their class, employ their time in exposing to the public their own littleness by boasting of their past actions in the field, their deatre to eat the Indians up for breakfast, and by writing scurrilous letters, to which they are either afraid or ashamed to sign their names.

The statement that the officers are not given any "leaves of absence" is also faise, as they each received a thirty days" delay on graduating, and sleave of from ten to fifteen days during the Christmas holidays.

I hope that the conduct of General Barry will be investigated, as such investigation can only show him to be the "right man in the right place." An for any ill feeling existing between graduates and non-graduates, it is strange that in the class of "70," where we had five graduates, there should have been no trouble, while in "171" the single graduates should have caused such an outbreak.

We are certainly very sorry for this one poor West Pointer, who seems to be such a lion let loose upon the community.

In conclusion we hope that the "powers that be" will not allow these purelle complaints to prejudice them against an institution which will, under the administration of its present onergetic commander, soon become the pride of the corps of artillery.

A GRADUATE OF "10,"

## THE WORKINGWOMEN.

The Saleswomen's Early Closing Association beld their regular weekly meeting last evening in the Pilmpton Building, the President, Mr. Wetten-beacher, in the chair. Miss Jennie Bliven, the handsome and accomplished secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted. The committee appointed for that purpose reported a constitution and bylaws, which, after slight alteration,

stitution and bylaws, which, after slight alteration, were adopted.

Mr. Line said he had seen certain ladies, one imparticular, who had recently had a deal to say about the Saleswomen's Association, wearing very fine-dresses. He would suggest that some action be taken whereby the money held by one of these persons, Miss "Netta," belonging to their association can be received. Miss Blivent moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the gentlemen who had paid money into-Miss "Netta's" hands for the association, and ascertain what their pleasure is in regard to the disposition of the service of the se tain what their pleasure is in regard to the disposi-tion of the amount of their subscription.

After transacting some little further business the association adjourned.

## GENERAL NOTES.

Miss Susic Jennings, of Marshall county, Indiana, hastised an inscient fellow with an ox whip last

Mrs. Julia Mott, of Henry county, Maryland, has eloped with a young schoolmaster, leaving her hus-band and five children. Charles Field, of Grant county, Maryland, lost his sister by death, and from grief thereas drowned

William Jones, of White county, Maryland, has departed from his home to avoid the severe chas-tisement to which he was constantly subject at the hands of his amiable wife. A son of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Terra Haute Ind., has lost one eye, on account of a stone throws

by another boy.

Thirty-two young ladies of Tipton, Ind., recently met in council and passed the following resoluther boy.

That we will not accompany any young man to church or places of amusement who uses tobacco in any manner, and that we will describ all young men who jay billiards, suchror poker; and that young men who indulge in profane has guage need not apply; and that we will not, by "book, lood or crook," notice any young man who indulges in lager been or whiskey; and that we will not harbor young men known to keep lale hours.